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PROCESSED

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POLITICAL

4. Methods of operation

Virtually every agent is recruited by forceful police methods. A PCB member who is a prospective penetration agent is approached, asked to cooperate with the police, and promised a small remuneration and police protection for himself and his family if he complies. Usually he does, for the alternative is continual police harassment and probable arrest. No attempt is made by the police to train such agents, except to instill in them a sense of security insofar as their relationship with the police is concerned. The Chief of the Bureau usually contacts the more important penetrations personally. Meetings are normally held late at night or in the early morning hours in outlying places. The agents know that they are working for the Bureau, and they sign receipts for their salaries. Control is entirely a matter of intimidation.

The Bureau of Subversive and Political Affairs has little knowledge of how to conduct clandestine operations on a secure basis. Technical facilities are nonexistent, and no provision is made in the Bureau's budget for technical equipment. A limited amount of physical surveillance is conducted, but there are no facilities for monitoring clandestine transmissions.

5. Relationships with other services

Because of hostility felt for the Minister of War by the Governor and the Secretary of Public Security in Estado de Pernambuco, there is little cooperation with the intelligence services of the armed forces, with the possible exception of the Naval Intelligence Service. Cooperation between the Secretariat of Public Security and the DFSP has been excellent, primarily because of the friendship which exists between the Secretary and Colonel Batista Teixeira, former chief of the DFSP. For the same reason, this cooperation is also true in relation to the DOPS in São Paulo. Intelligence developed by the Bureau of Political and Social Order is therefore frequently transmitted to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

I. Key figures

SOUZA e MELLO, Humberto de

Colonel Humberto de Souza e Mello, Chief of the National Intelligence Agency (DNI), was born on 26 September 1908 in Aracaju, Estado de Sergipe, Brazil. He was graduated from the Brazilian Military Academy in December 1929 as an infantry officer. Colonel Souza e Mello has served as the Commandant of the Civil Guard of the Estado da Bahia, as an instructor of the Militarized Police of the Distrito Federal, as Secretary of Public Security for Estado de Pernambuco, and as

Commandant of the Militarized Police of the same state. He has served a total of six years as an instructor in the Army Command and General Staff College. At the time of his appointment (April 1956) to create the DNI, he was Chief of Plans for the Eastern Military Zone and aide to General Odilio Denys, commandant of that zone.

Colonel Souza e Mello is a brilliant soldier with a keen grasp of intelligence matters and a great ability for handling men. He is a very strong nationalist and has expressed moderate anti-American feelings, while professing the opposite. Although assigned to the DNI, he appears to have little regard for the future of the organization, for he has ambitions to be appointed chief of the DFSP.

KRUEL, Amaury

(DFSP)

The Chief of the Federal Department of Public Security, Brigadier General Amaury Krueel, was born on 11 April 1901 in Rio Grande do Sul, of German ancestry. He attended the Brazilian Military Academy and was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant on 11 May 1921, as a cavalry officer. General Krueel was commissioned to his present rank on 5 March 1954. The scope of his training in the military field has been extremely broad and has included a Brazilian Army specialized intelligence course as well as attendance at the Brazilian General Staff College and the U.S. General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. General Krueel was chief of G-2 for the Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy during World War II and Assistant Military Attaché to the Brazilian Embassy in London from 1946 to 1947. From 16 September 1948 until 8 September 1953 he was chief of the Second Section of the Army General Staff. He was then assigned as Commander of the 1st Cavalry Regiment of Guards. During 1952 he was chairman of a board of inquiry investigating Communist activities in the armed forces, and also represented his government at the inauguration of the President of Mexico. Among his other important assignments, he was commander of Divisional Artillery for the 1st Infantry Division, Commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, Chief of the General Staff, Commanding General of the 1st Infantry Division, and on 15 February 1957, was appointed Commanding General of the Armored Division Nucleus. He was appointed chief of the DFSP on 13 May 1957. General Krueel speaks fluent Spanish and German, and a little English. He is exceptionally well-poised and friendly, although somewhat reserved. General Krueel has a reputation for being well-informed on Communist activities in the Brazilian Army and is considered an excellent intelligence officer. His international orientation is toward the United Kingdom and the United States,

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and he has exhibited many evidences of a pro-American attitude.

General Amaury Kruel is a career army officer of considerable stature. Politically, he is something of an opportunist. He supported War Minister Henrique Teixeira Lott during the 11th of November 1955 coup, but shortly thereafter withdrew his support without actually becoming openly opposed to Lott. He has ingratiated himself with President Kubitschek and Vice President Goulart, and was appointed chief of the DFSP by the President with the approval of the Vice-President and the War Minister. His appointment was largely the result of a necessity to have a strong man as head of the DFSP during a period of political uncertainty which appeared to be building up to a civil disturbance in the Distrito Federal.

CUNHA NUNES, Danilo da

Lieutenant Colonel Danilo da Cunha Nunes, chief of the Division of Political and Social Police of the DFSP, was born on 9 September 1912. He attended the Military Academy and was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the cavalry on 6 July 1933. He was promoted to his present rank on 25 October 1952. Among his more important assignments, he was appointed assistant adjutant to the Army General Staff on 1 September 1952, and aide to the President's Military Cabinet on 26 December 1955, when Minister of Justice, Nereu Ramos, was acting President of Brazil. In 1956 Lieutenant Colonel Cunha Nunes was designated army representative at the Venezuela Country Week celebrations. He was formerly head of the Special Police within the DFSP.

Lieutenant Colonel Cunha Nunes is considered one of Brazil's new generation of army officers, intelligent, cultured, ambitious, efficient, endowed with intelligence and a capacity for hard work. He is politically supported by the Minister of Justice, the War Minister, the Vice President and the President. Lieutenant Colonel Cunha Nunes was appointed as chief of the DPS by President Kubitschek in June 1957.

GEISEL, Ernesto

Colonel Ernesto Geisel, Chief of the Army Secret Service, was born on 3 August 1908, in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. He graduated from the Brazilian Military Academy in 1928 and was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant in the artillery on 28 August 1928. He was promoted to his present rank on 25 April 1953. From 1928 to 1929 he was attached to the 1st Horse-drawn Artillery Regiment in Rio de Janeiro, and from 1929 to 1930 he was stationed with the 4th Horse-drawn Artillery Group in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. From 1931 to 1934 he served with the Independent Artillery Battalion in

Paraiiba. From 1935 to 1937 he was assigned to the Artillery School Group in Rio de Janeiro, and from 1939 to 1940, he was an instructor at the Military Academy. From 1943 to 1945 Colonel Geisel was Chief of the General Staff of the 3rd Military Region in Porto Alegre. During this time he attended the Armored Course at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, and the Ground Liaison Officers Course at Key Field. From 1945 to 1946 Colonel Geisel was chief of the Mechanized Department and from 1946 to 1947 he was chief of the First Section of the National Security Council. In March of 1956 he was assigned as commandant of the 2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion, in Estado de São Paulo.

Colonel Geisel is one of the most highly regarded artillery officers in the Brazilian Army and is considered to have a brilliant future. He was one of the principal colonels planning a coup to prevent the inauguration of President Kubitschek, a plan which was supposedly thwarted by the counter-coup, headed by War Minister Lott.

NUNES, Adalberto de Barros

Captain Adalberto de Barros Nunes, chief of the Naval Intelligence Service, was born on 20 October 1905 in the Distrito Federal of Rio de Janeiro. He attended the Brazilian Naval Academy from 1922 to 1926, in 1934 took a graduate course in naval ordnance, and from 1951 to 1952 attended the Brazilian Naval War College. Among his more important assignments, in 1950 he was assigned as the personal aide to the governor of São Paulo; from 1950 to 1951 he was Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Destroyer Force; from 1952 to 1953 he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Bureau of Naval Personnel; from 1953 to 1954 he was Military Director of the Naval Arsenal in Rio de Janeiro; and in 1954 he was Director of Port for the port of Salvador. Captain Nunes was appointed head of the Brazilian Naval Intelligence Service in 1955. He was promoted to his present rank on 6 September 1952 and is 25th on the Promotion Roster for captains in the Brazilian Navy. Captain Nunes is considered to be pro-United States in his sympathies.

TAUNAY, Dionisio Cerqueira de

Colonel Dionisio Cerqueira de Taunay, chief of the Second Section of the General Staff of the Air Force, was born in Rio de Janeiro on 5 July 1913. He graduated from the Brazilian Naval Academy on 1 December 1933 and, in 1936, enrolled in the now defunct School of Naval Aviation, from which he graduated in 1940. Colonel Taunay

served as flight and aerodynamics instructor at the Aviation School, and when the Brazilian Ministry was created in 1941 he was named a

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